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BRITISH PREMIER FAVORS PRINCIPLE

England's Prompt Acceptance Bigger Surprise in London Than Here.

SOME BIG NAVAL CRITICS

Lloyd George, Delighted With Progress, Sorry He Can't Appear Yet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
London, Nov. 14.

News of Great Britain's acceptance in principle of the American plan for limitation of naval armaments as announced by Secretary Hughes came, perhaps, as more of a surprise in London than in Washington. Officials in Downing Street informed THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent this evening that Premier Lloyd George heartily favored the principles laid down, but added that no report had yet been received from the British naval experts in Washington. A long cable despatch of a general nature had come from Arthur J. Balfour, they said, but pointed out that no decision here was likely until the naval experts had spoken.

From what it is possible to learn here to-night it seems probable that Mr. Lloyd George, after hearing from Mr. Balfour, fixed his eyes on the larger political aspects of the situation and told Mr. Balfour to go ahead and let the experts find their way later.

It is true that there is enough British naval wisdom mobilized in Washington to assure that no decision will be taken by the British delegation, in view of that larger political aspect, which would be technically unwise or unsafe in a naval sense. Officials here were plainly delighted at the developments in Washington.

It was stated here that the British delegation to the conference had general instructions to favor any plan proposed by the United States if they possibly could.

It was likewise officially emphasized that those instructions were not given with a view to antagonizing Japan, but were in accord with Mr. Lloyd George's and the Government's oft repeated belief that the future destiny of the world lies in cooperation by the English speaking peoples.

It had already been hinted here today before the British position in Washington became known that the American plan for limitation of armaments put the Anglo-Japanese alliance out of date. Despite official loyalty to that alliance, it has long been officially admitted that it was a source of embarrassment to Great Britain's general policy so long as it traversed even sentimentally Great Britain's more important determination to cooperate with the United States.

It is still believed in official circles here that Mr. Balfour's acceptance of the American proposal will only be in the nature of establishing a basis of discussion and that naval experts will still have to carefully comb the entire scope of the American plan. But it was admitted that the large gesture today will put that basis in a far more advanced position than if the experts had previously tried to quibble over and measure every move.

Among the legion of phrases cabled from Washington and printed here this morning one of the most significant was from J. A. Sponner of the Westminster Gazette.

"The first nation to make a answer as wholehearted as the American proposal will reap a tremendous advantage," he said.

There is no doubt that the British action in Washington will arouse a certain amount of criticism among naval men here, but politicians see in the move the fact that Mr. Lloyd George appreciates the way public sentiment is sweeping here as well as in America. In a picturesque phrase Commander J. M. Kenworthy, a retired naval officer, but a radical and a member of the House of Commons, declared:

"It is just as much a mistake to ask all these big naval and military officers their opinions on disarmament as it would be to ask a congress of jockeys and bookmakers to favor the abolition of horse racing."

It was learned authoritatively that Mr. Lloyd George was personally disappointed at not being able to appear at this juncture before the American people in the flesh and under such favorable auspices, although he is delighted that the conference has made such successful giant strides. He is fighting for his political life here in a battle revolving about the Unionist party and Ulster, and it is not considered likely now that he will get off to Washington within a month. He is reported to be particularly anxious to be there when the question of land disarmament arises, whether Premier Brand is still there or not.

"Farsighted and Broadminded."

London, Nov. 14 (Associated Press).—The British Government's view on the naval limitation proposals of the United States was given expression this afternoon by the issuance from a high authority of a statement which read:

"The greatest satisfaction and admiration are expressed in responsible quarters in London for the spontaneity, frankness and far-sightedness of the proposals made by the United States Government in connection with naval disarmament. The bold initiative taken by President Harding's Administration will not fail profitably to impress the peoples of the British Empire."

"It was inspired by the same generous impulse which brought the English speaking peoples into the war against militarist aggression in the cause of freedom, and is looked on here as by far the most far-sighted and broad minded proposals that have been made to free the world from its crushing burdens and from the menace of future wars."

"It is certain that the British Government and the British people will respond in the same generous spirit to President Harding's bold move and that there will be no delay on their part in giving a most intense and searching examination to the American plan by the British Government after consultation with their advisers."

"The British people is at one with the American people in the desire that this long awaited moment should not be wasted in establishing a new basis of world relations in the spirit of practical idealism which inspired President Harding's great proposal."

Britain Benefits Most.

The American naval restriction proposal could be carried out "with greater benefit to Great Britain than to any one else, because of the very fact of our sea communications," declared Rear Admiral Mark Kerr, head of the British naval mission to Greece, in an article published by the Evening Standard today.

He declared it came as a welcome surprise to find Secretary Hughes launching upon the world a practical scheme, well thought out and concise, which, if the powers were wise, would go far toward solving the problems which were now exercising most of the human race.

Admiral Kerr suggested in his article that any nation not wishing to build up to 600,000 tons might spend what it thus saved on battleships in building aircraft, submarines and destroyers. He asked whether the defense of the British Empire would be included in the total tonnage of the British navy, and added: "There is no getting away from the fact that battleships are of no use in case of war between countries situated with their bases thousands of miles apart and where geographical position does not act as it did in the late war."

CRUISER DECREASE ALARMS FRANCE

Millerand Summons Marine Council to Discuss Proposals.

NEEDS SUBMARINES ALSO

Press Warns of Need for Protecting Colonies and Coast Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Nov. 14.

A special meeting of the Supreme Marine Council, which is composed of the Minister of Marine and five superior French Vice-Admirals, was held at the Elysee Palace today at the instance of President Millerand himself as a result of the American proposals for naval reductions. Usually the President of France does not intervene in the labors of this council, and to-day's meeting therefore shows that France's naval experts are no longer taking a merely academic interest in the Washington conference and that President Millerand himself desires to take a personal hand in the discussions here.

It is known that the council took up Premier Brand's despatches from Washington and discussed the possible effect of the French navy should the plan be extended to cover the lighter vessels. This France would oppose, contending that the minimum has been reached which will safely protect France's coast line and merchant marine. This is supported by the Journal des Debats this afternoon, which declares:

"We are justified in demanding that our inferiority in capital ships be compensated by superiority in means of tactical defense—light cruisers and especially submarines. To admit otherwise would be imprudent. Apart from our need of protecting our colonies and coast, we must remind Washington that we must be able to mobilize our colonial army in order to balance the deficit in our population vis-a-vis Germany. In order to accomplish this mobilization we must hold the maritime route from Algiers to Marseilles, which is only a protection of the rail route from Strasbourg to the Mediterranean."

Admiral Degouty in the *Reclair* this morning insists that the proposed limitation of naval armaments is not of great importance fundamentally. "One can reform that which has been disarmed," he said. "It is merely a loss of time. To be sure, sudden offensives become more difficult, but one does not necessarily fight less. Mr. Hughes had better think well of this. The future of a nation has been decided with little armies and fleets as often as with enormous armadas."

He, like other critics here, insists that

international control is vital to success and asks if America is prepared to allow Japan to control American shipyards and arsenals and if the British will permit Americans to control theirs, declaring that "it was because of her repugnance to the interference of this kind that America refused to join the League of Nations."

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Associated Press).—Commenting on the proposals as laid down by Secretary of State Hughes, the *Temps* says how the proposals can be welcomed otherwise than favorably when they hold no advantage for the United States.

"Our interests as Frenchmen," the newspaper continues, "is that the United States and Great Britain will live under a good understanding. The sacred remembrance left by the war demand it. In all sincerity we shall rejoice if the British Government, master as it is of the success or failure of the Hughes programme, decides to insure its success."

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NAVAL ARCHITECTS CONVENE THIS WEEK

Electric Propulsion of Ships
Prominent Topic.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will hold its twenty-ninth general meeting at 29 West Thirty-ninth street on Thursday and Friday. At the opening sessions papers on the electric propulsion of ships and developments in naval architecture will be read and considered.

Winthrop L. Marvin, general manager of the American Steamship Owners Association, will contribute a paper at the session Friday on "How Can American Ships Compete Successfully with Foreign Ships?" and Chairman A. D. Lasker of the Shipping Board will speak at the annual banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Friday evening.

The engineers' meetings coincide with the Marine Exposition at the Central Mercantile Building, which the society will visit in a body.

FRAUD LIMIT BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Senate today passed the House bill extending from three to six years the operation of the statute of limitations with respect to criminal conspiracies and attempts to defraud the Government. The change in the law, however, does not extend the statute with regard to civil liability in such cases.

NEWTON FACTORY DESTROYED

NEWTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The plant of the Jersey Textile Company, including valuable machinery, was destroyed by fire today. The plant manufactured silk cloth for women's underwear. No one was in the building at the time except the watchman. The damage was estimated at \$100,000.

AGENDA CONFEREES PLACE ARMS AHEAD

Continued from First Page.

ment in the Far East without any outside interference.

Her position is one of watchful waiting at the Washington conference and she is satisfied with the present state of affairs therein. We have no interest other than those in the Dutch East Indies and the question of armaments cannot concern us in any other way except that a partial disarmament of the great Powers would lessen the possibilities of war and would assure the safety of the smaller nations.

Advisers Name Committees.

The American Advisory Committee for the conference met this afternoon and organized with the following committees:

Executive Committee: George Sutherland, Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan, Henry P. Fletcher, Samuel Gompers, Herbert C. Hoover, Theodore Roosevelt, Willard Saulsbury, William Boyce Thompson.

Land Armament: Gen. John J. Pershing, Charles S. Barrett, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, George Sutherland, Stephen G. Porter, Col. J. M. Wainwright, John L. Lewis.

Pacific and Far Eastern Questions: Stephen G. Porter, Mrs. Katharine Phillips Edison, Samuel Gompers, Willard Saulsbury, Harold M. Sewell, Walter George Smith, Col. J. M. Wainwright, Thomas G. Winter.

Naval Armament: Admiral W. L. Rodgers, Gov. John M. Parker, Harold M. Sewell, Walter George Smith, Carmel Thompson, Col. J. M. Wainwright, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter.

New Weapons of Warfare: Carmel Thompson, Mrs. Katharine Phillips Edison, John L. Lewis, Gov. John M. Parker, Gen. John J. Pershing, Admiral W. L. Rodgers, Theodore Roosevelt.

General Information: William Boyce Thompson, Charles S. Barrett, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Herbert C. Hoover, John L. Lewis, Gov. John M. Parker, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter.

ARMAMENT LIST FALLS ON LONDON EXCHANGE

Selling Falls to Appear After Mark Down.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Armament shares on the Stock Exchange in to-day's trading showed effects attributed to the proposals of Secretary Hughes. The whole list of such shares was marked down in anticipation of selling, which, however, had not appeared in any force by noon. The Vickers shares, which were most affected, were quoted at 10s. 6d., as against 11s. 9d. last Friday. Other recessions ranged from 6d. to 1s. The business transacted was not large.

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for Misses' Frocks

has assembled, in readiness for the week of the Horse Show and the season of the Opera, a number of extremely handsome Dinner and Evening Frocks for debutantes, belles of the younger set, and women of diminutive proportions.

These charming frocks are shown (in the spacious salons on the Second Floor) in stock at these prices:

Dinner Frocks, \$35.00 to 210.00
Evening Frocks, 39.00 to 220.00

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34th and 35th Streets New York

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

For Madame and Mademoiselle

WALKING OXFORDS AND HIGH BOOTS

To the Paths of Fashion—
This Way

10.00

The walking fashions take a tip from the English walking models and a heel from the military marching shoe.

OXFORDS

of brown or tan Russia calfskin, dull black leather or brown or black kidskin.

LACED BOOTS

in tan or black Russia calfskin or with contrasting cloth tops.

FEMININE SHOE SHOP—Third Floor



Stern Brothers

WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenue) WEST 43d ST.



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Season In This

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Of Winter Overcoats From
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\$37.50 \$47.50 \$57.50

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Warm Ulsters in fleecy, rug-back fabrics; Ulsterettes; Raglans—in short every type of new overcoat model and fabric. The highest attainable quality—at the lowest prices (for really good overcoats) yet seen in New York.

All sizes—regulars
and stouts.

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FIFTH AVENUE MEN'S SHOP

For the Man of Affairs WINTER OVERCOATS

\$45.00

Tailored in accordance
with our own specifications

We have done much planning and made special arrangements to sell these beautiful Coats at \$45—a price that is exceptionally low for coats of so high a quality. Soft, shaggy, All-Wool Fabrics were used in tailoring these Big Storm Ulsters, Town Ulsters and the Young Men's Ulsterettes—in all of the most desirable Heather Mixtures. There is also a handsome group of Slip-on and Chesterfield Overcoats with self or Velvet collars. Sizes 34 to 44.

Our Winter Overcoats from \$37.50 Up.

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